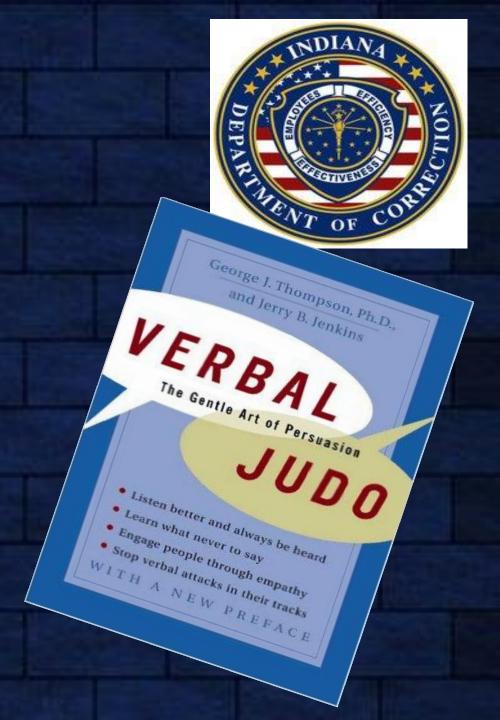
Enhancing Communication Skills



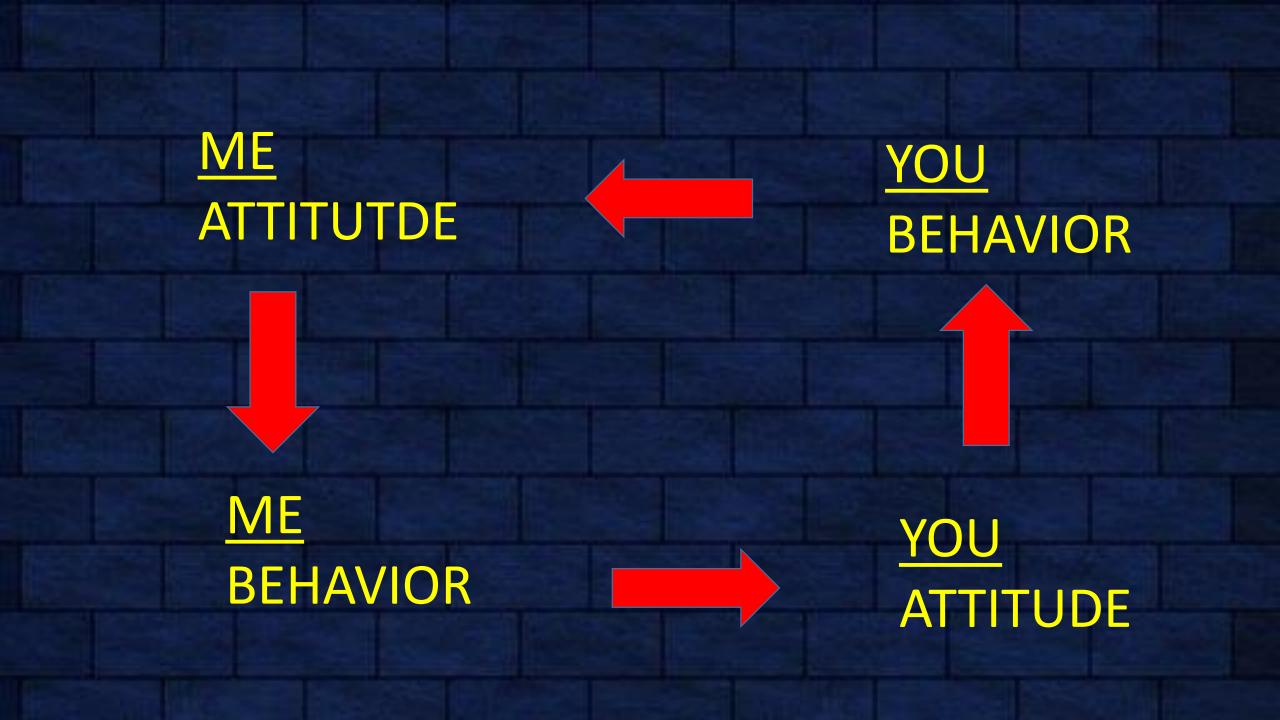
Acknowledgments

- Indiana Department of Correction's lesson plans on "Calming the Storm" (5/1/2015) and "Communication: Verbal De-escalation" (2/1/2009).
- "Verbal Judo: The Gentle Art of Persuasion" by George J. Thompson and Jerry B. Jenkins (HarperCollins Publishers 3/2/2004).



Objectives

- 1. Recognize triggers/hot buttons
- 2. Recognize high risk responses/what not to say
- 3. Identify stages of conflict escalation and appropriate responses
- 4. Identify techniques to verbally de-escalate a situation



Verbal Vs. Non-Verbal Communication







7-10%

33-40%

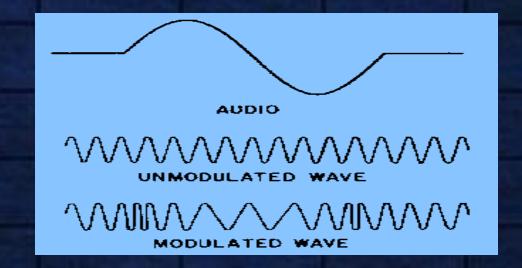
50-60%

4 Voice Elements









"Watch your tone."

It's not what you say but.....

"What would you like me to do about it?"

- Helpful
- Sarcastic
- Agitated

Fast = Attention

Slow= Calm



- "I need everyone to please take a step back."
- "Don't worry, we'll get everything worked out for you."

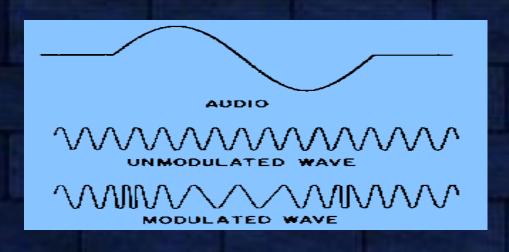


Loud= Control or Incite

Low= Calm or lack of confidence

"Please, have a seat."







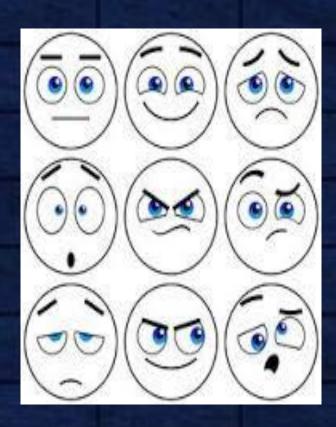
- "I never said he stole the money."
- "I never said he stole the money."
- "I never said **he** stole the money."
- "I never said he stole the money."
- "I never said he stole the money."



Non-Verbal



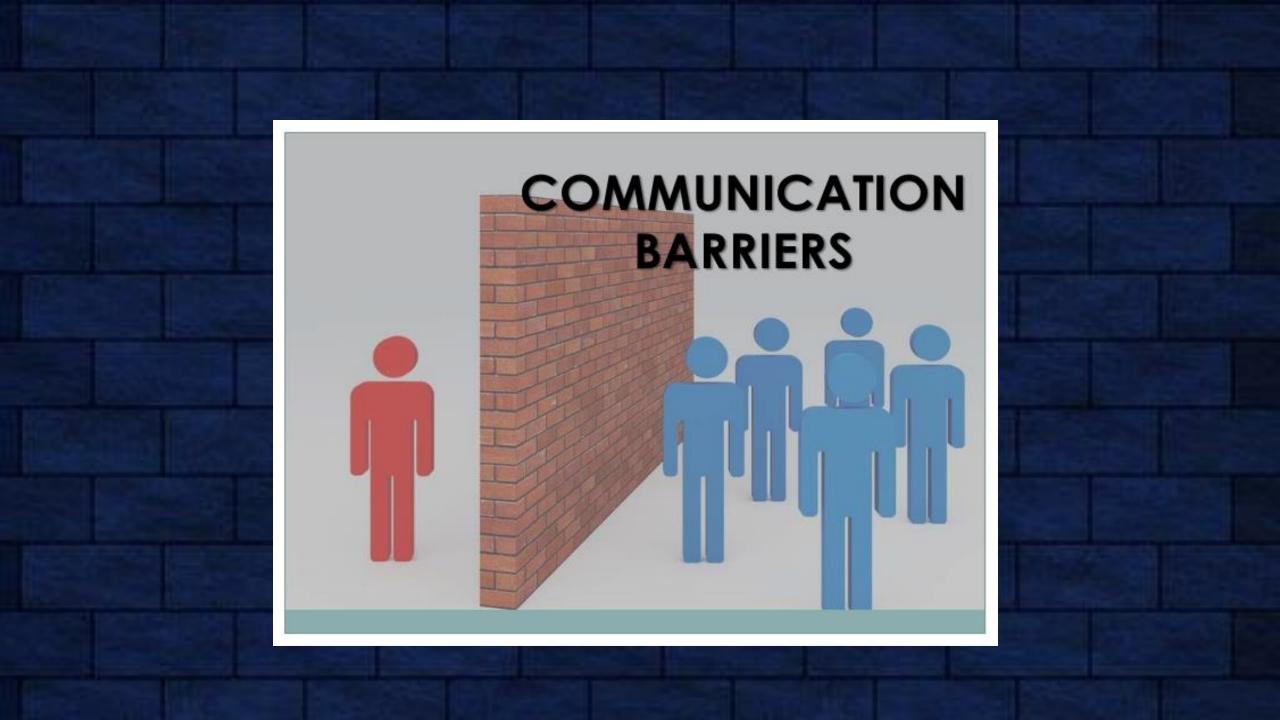
Eye contact



Facial expressions



Gestures



Activity: What are your Triggers?



Criticizing Advising Diverting Diagnosing Threatening **Excessive Questioning** rogical Argument Moralizing Name Calling



11 Things Not to Say.....



Come Here!

Say this instead: Excuse me. May I please talk to you over here for just a moment?



You wouldn't understand.



Say this instead: I hope I can explain this clearly...or... I'm not comfortable sharing that information.

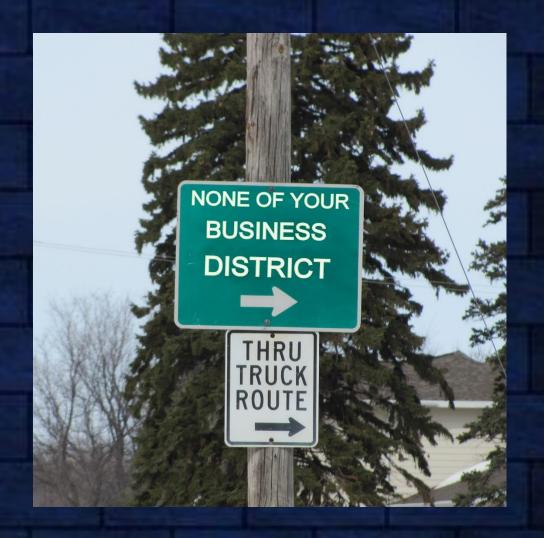
Because those are the rules.

Do this instead: Put the rules/policies into context and explain how they contribute to everyone's well being.



It's none of your business.

Do this instead: If you're not able to or comfortable sharing something with them, politely explain that to them.



What do you want me to do about it?

I'm fluent in sarcasm.....



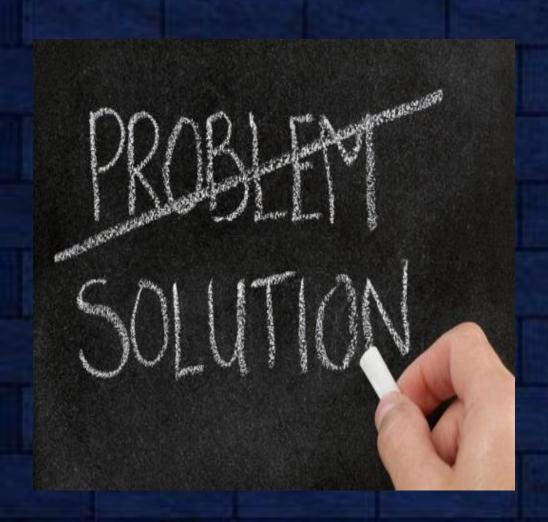
Do this instead: Explain that you're sorry you don't have the answer they're looking for. When possible, direct them to someone who can assist them.

Calm down.

Say this instead: It's going to be alright. Please explain to me what's going on because I want to help.



What's your problem?



Say this instead:
What's the
matter?....or....How
can I help?

You never....or....You always....

Say this instead: Doing this job, I receive a lot of different information from a lot of people. Please give me more information so I can best determine how to proceed.

I'm not going to say this again.

Say this instead: It's important that you understand this, so let me say it again. Please listen carefully.



I'm doing this for your own good.



Try this instead: If you really are doing this for the benefit of another person, give them the reasons and examples of how it's a benefit to them.

Why don't you be reasonable.

Try this instead: Use re-assuring language and then paraphrase, "We can work through this. Let me see if I understand your position..."

This helps ensure you're hearing them correctly and allows them to see the position from your point of view.



Activity: Conflict Escalators

Escalator = Something that could cause conflict.

- Environment (office set-up, procedures, happenings, etc.)
- Individual (characteristics, events, experiences, etc.)
- Staff (say, do, attitude, etc.)

DON'T...

- point or shake your finger
- smile
- argue or try to convince
- get defensive or answer abusive questions
- get loud or try to yell over a screaming person
- get in a power struggle or threaten
- fake attention
- make false promises
- maintain constant eye contact
- roll your eyes



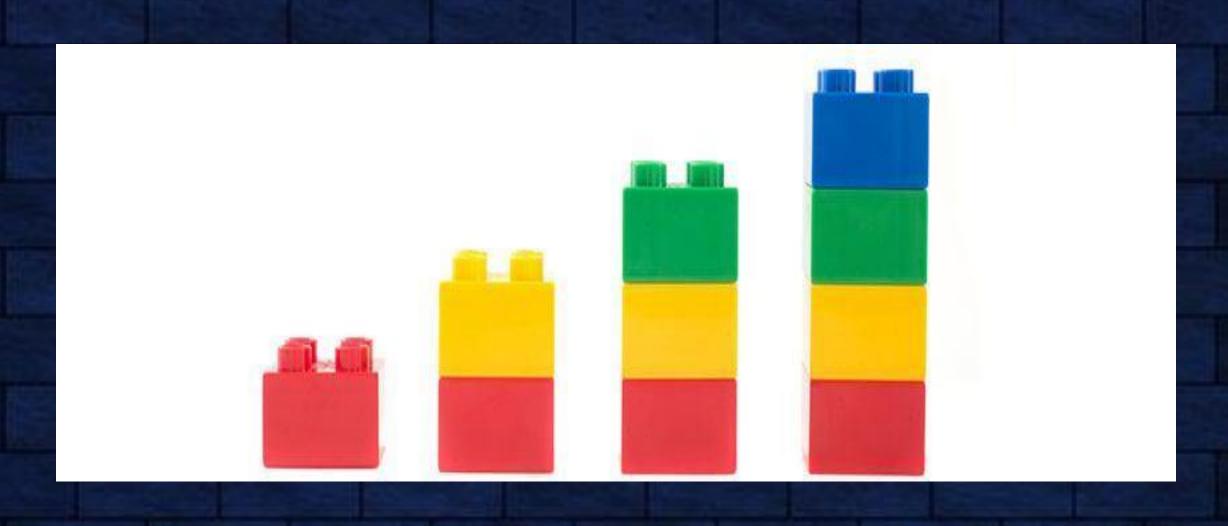


Conflict De-escalators

What are some things that help de-escalate conflict situations?

What are some characteristics of people who are good at de-escalating, or avoiding, conflict situations?

Stages of Conflict



Stage 1: Potential



Signs

- Mild agitation
- Decreased focus
- Increase in sarcasm
- Restricted body language (no eye contact, crossing arms, etc.)

- Speak with them to see what they are experiencing
- Allow the person to talk it out
- Manage your emotions/body language

Stage 2: Verbal Expression

Signs

- Caustic remarks/insults
- Arguing
- Blaming
- Excuses



- Manage emotions/body language
- Avoid arguing/verbally attacking/criticizing
- Validate the experience (I understand that, I believe that, I hear that...)

Stage 3: Direct Verbal Expression



Signs

- Verbal threats
- Anger is focused on person
- One stage away from physically acting out

- Manage tone of voice and body posture
- Calm, soothing tone of voice
- Non-confrontational, supportive body language
- Don't not allow emotions to take over (triggers)

Stage 4: Non-Directed Assault/Aggression

Signs

- Punching/hitting objects
- Throwing items with no intent to hit/harm others
- Slamming fists, stomping feet, slamming doors
- Tipping things over
- Rage behavior (loud screaming or yelling)

- Approach in a calm manner.
- Show you are in control of your own feelings
- Maintain appropriate physical space
- Speak in a calm, soft tone
- Reflect expressed feelings back verbally
- Remove audience from scene

Stage 5: Directed Assault/Aggression

Signs

- Hitting, punching, kicking, biting, or spitting at another
- Throwing something at another with clear intention of hitting them.

Responses

- Direct verbal commands
- Assistance from others
- Personal protection techniques
- Use of force continuum
- Remain professional

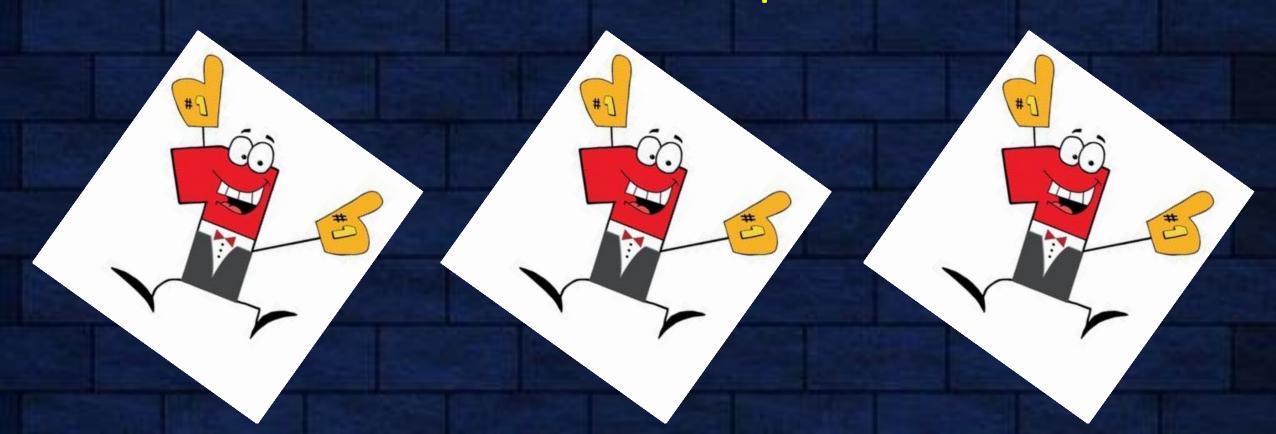
Stage 6: Calming

- Some people only reach stage three and stop.
- This stage should always happen
- Same day or later point in time
- Person has calmed down enough communicate again
- Re-establish contact/communication with the person



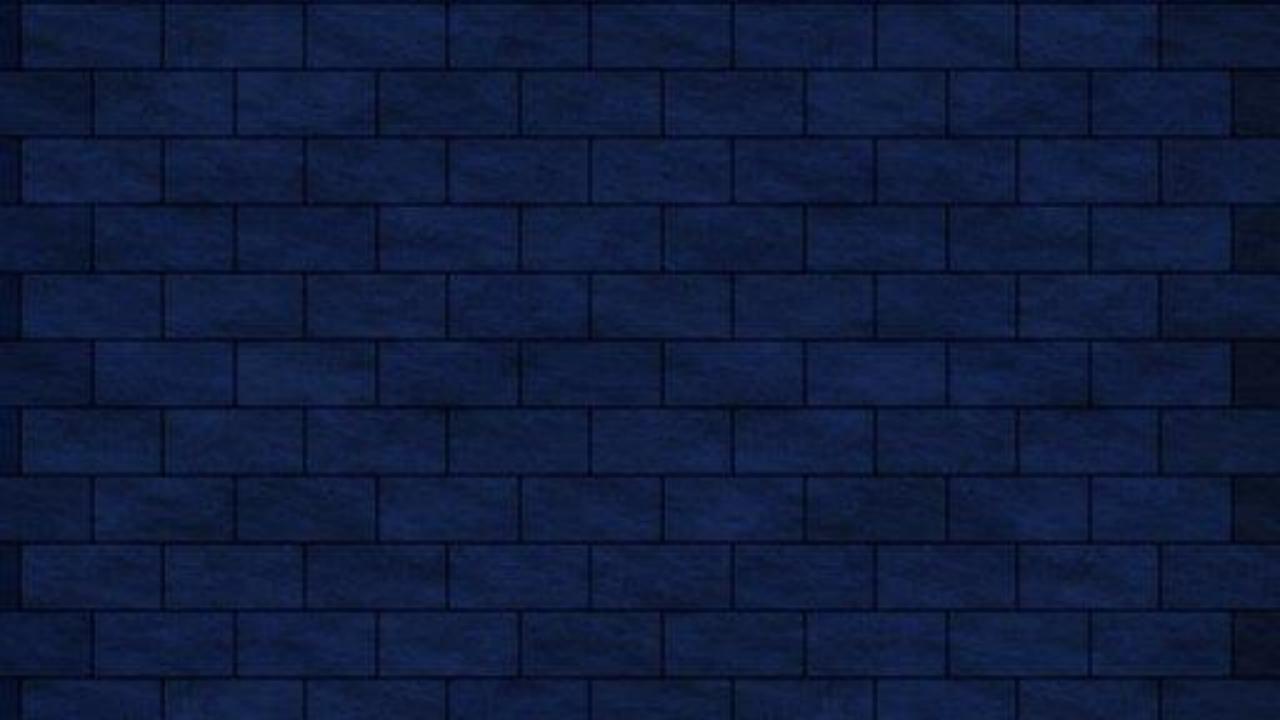


Reasoning with a hostile person is not possible. The #1 objective in verbal deescalation is to reduce the level of agitation so that discussion becomes possible.



2 Principles

- 1. Let the person say what he/she wants...as long as they are compliant.
- 2. Always go for the win-win solution.



Essentials for De-escalation

- Remain calm.
- Allow person to verbalize the issue.
- Listen actively and empathetically.
- Show empathy for person's feelings but not hostile behavior.
- Set limits firmly and explain the consequences.
- Provide choices where possible in which both alternatives are safe.

- Remember de-escalation skills and use them accordingly.
- Keep your facial expression neutral.
- Answer informational questions no matter how asked
 - Why do I have to fill out these #@%*^#% forms?...real information seeking question.
- Ignore abusive comments and questions
 - Why are all court employees ^\$\$#@!&\$?
- Obtain the name of the person and use it.
- Get the person to say "Yes."

- Ignore name calling or insults. It's not about you.
- Be honest. Lying will only upset the person more. When possible, wait to deliver more upsetting information.
- Be aware of personal space.
- Keep hands out of pockets.
- Be respectful when calling for help or setting limits.

Summary

De-escalation is not a one-size fits all. Every situation is different and will require different techniques.

Verbal de-escalation is not our natural tendency. It requires practice but will become more comfortable the more you do it.

Make a conscious effort to implement techniques you don't already use, and eliminate the poisonous phrases from your vocabulary.

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